

A  
New Method  
OF  
CURING  
All Sorts of  
FEVERS,

Without taking any thing  
by the Mouth.

Discovered and presented to  
the King by Mr. *Ad. Helve-  
sius*, Doctor of Physick in  
*Paris*.

Translated out of *French*, by *P. M.*

L O N D O N,  
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**TO THE  
KING.**

**T**HE new Use  
I have disco-  
vered of the  
Bark, to cure infallibly  
all sorts of Fevers, with-  
out taking any thing by  
A 3 the

To the

the Mouth, has been approved of by your Majesty, with a Goodness so obliging, when I had the Honour to present it, that I should have all the reason in the world to believe, the Publick would give it a no less favourable Reception, if I offer it my self. But, Sir, after what manner will it not be received by all your Subjects,

# KING.

jects, when they know 'tis Your Majesty, that has been graciously pleas'd to impart this Discovery, thro the Paternal Care which Your Royal Goodness is pleas'd to take of their Health? Yes, Sir, 'tis this extreme Goodness, that after having made Your Majesty condescend to enquire into the particular Wants of the Sick,

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To the

which are some of those  
that have the Happi-  
ness to serve in Your  
Household, and which  
Your Majesty has done  
me the Honour to recom-  
mend to my Care, oblig'd  
Your Majesty thereupon  
to command me to pub-  
lish my Remedy; to the  
intent, that no person in  
Your Kingdom might be  
deprived of the Advan-  
tage of making use of it.

I

# KING.

I obey, Sir, not only with  
the most humble Respect,  
and the most profound  
Submission, which I owe  
to the Commands of my  
King, but also with a  
particular Satisfaction  
and Joy, that I have  
been able to enrich, and  
bring the Art of Physick  
to perfection for the good  
of France, which your  
Heroick Vertues have  
ad-

To the  
advanced so far above  
the rest of the Nations  
of the World; and which  
is my true Country, since  
it has pleased Your Ma-  
jesty in Naturalizing me,  
to honour me with the  
quality of one of Your  
Majesties Subjects. But  
at the same time, Sir, I  
take the Liberty which  
Your Majesty has given  
me, to put under the Pro-  
tection.

# KING.

tection of Your August  
Name, this which I have  
published to the World;  
it being Justice, that  
after the singular Grace  
Your Majesty did me,  
When I had the Honor  
to present my Specifick  
against the Dysenterie  
in granting me the pow-  
er to have Laboratories  
throughout the whole  
Kingdom, all the Fruits  
of

To the

Of my future Labours  
should be devoted, as of  
Right belonging to Your  
Majesty, and should  
serve me as a means to  
testify a lively and hear-  
ty Acknowledgment of  
Your Majestys Favours,  
and my ardent Zeal to  
sacrifice to Your Service  
during my whole Life,  
with an entire Devotion,  
all that my mean Ca-  
pacity

KING.

capacity and weak Endeavours are capable of.

I am,

Sir,

Your Majesties most Humble  
and most Obedient Ser-  
vant and Subject,

A. Helvetius, M. D.



A

**New Method**  
**Of Curing all Sorts of**  
**FEVERS.**

**O**F all the Febrifuges yet known to the World, without doubt the Bark must be allowed to be the best. It's what all of our faculty grant; I have particularly studied the point, with all the care and exactness possible,

B sible,

fible, and am thoroughly convinc'd of its excellency. 'Tis true, from the manner hitherto observed in giving it, many inconveniences arise; 'tis this has put me upon the search after some better way, by which, we might be exempt from the ill circumstances, and enjoy only the good of this wonderful Remedy.

Without dispute, many Physicians before me, have endeavour'd the same; which is the reason, that within these thirty or forty years last past, you have seen so many different preparations of the Bark, which are every day in use all over *Europe*.

Some give it in Infusion; others in Substance; there are others

others that make a Tincture of it; some prepare it in Syrup; others order it in an Extract; and in a word, they disguise it in an hundred different forms. But after all that, they are not yet arrived to that method of prescribing it, so as the Patient may have no reason to be dissatisfied.

For in truth, after taking it, one complains of an intolerable weight and pain in his Stomach: another, that there is a disturbance in his Breast; a third, that he feels an extraordinary heat, another that he is scorcht up by it. In fine, we see some every day, tho cured by its means, yet resolve never to make use of it any more; whether or no, the Bark it self

is the cause of their complaint, or rather the management of themselves in the taking of it, that produces those ill effects, may be a question; for considering how often 'tis to be repeated, and with what caution, 'tis no difficult matter for the Patient to transgress in some point or other.

I mention not the complaints generally made by the sick, nor the inconveniences most known; besides these particular ones which I am going to speak of, *viz.* the Illness of Taste, the Nauseousness and Bitterness which always attend it, if taken by the mouth, vary how you can in the manner of giving it; that which is so much the greater pain and trouble to the Patient,

ent, notwithstanding the greatest aversion after the first taking it, is the absolute necessity of repeating it every day, sometimes for the space of six weeks or more, and after all, in case of relapse, the vexation of being forc'd to begin all again.

It was upon weighing seriously these disagreeable circumstances, which attend the Remedy, that I thought upon the discovery of a more proper way of giving it, that the Patient might receive the benefit of it without the pain.

The way is only by giving it in Clyster.

For that, you must take one ounce of the best Bark pulveriz'd, and mix it well in a pint of warm water without putting any thing to't besides. In.

In intermitting Fevers this Clyster ought to be given just after the fit, and to be repeated three times a day till the Patient is thoroughly well; which won't be long first, for 'tis extraordinary if another fit returns, very rare if two; and I never saw a third.

After the cure the person must take care to continue the same Clysters for the space of twelve days, *viz.* the first six days one in the morning and another in the evening; the six last days one in the morning only.

As the chief and necessary point in the matter, is to hold the Clyster in as long as possibly may be, and considering there are a great many persons  
that

that can do that but a very little while, for such you must add to the Powder half an ounce of the Syrup of White Poppies, which will easily make it stay without pain.

In continual Fevers, the Clyster must be made of a strong decoction of the Bark with simple water, with which decoction you shall also mix one ounce of the Powder. And the Syrup of White Poppies shall be used upon occasion as before.

This Clyster must be given upon the declining of the Paroxysme; but if there be nothing of a Paroxysme, you must give it when the Fever is least violent.

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Instead of giving it as you do in intermitting Fevers three times a day, in this you must give it every fourth hour; till the Patient has lost his Fever.

After he is well, you must remember to continue still the same Clyster for twelve days, in the same order as before, that is to say, the first six days twice a day, the other six but once only.

This Remedy is proper for all sorts of persons of any age or sex, allowing only for the difference of the dose.

For Infants that suck, and till they are four years of age, the dose of powder must be two drachms. From the age of four to ten the dose three drachms.

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From ten to fifteen half an ounce ; from fifteen to twenty six drachms ; from twenty to sixty you must give the whole dose of an ounce ; the same to Women with Child ; for the Remedy has its effect without causing the least disturbance.

Nevertheless, persons of a very weak constitution, whose Fibres are very delicate, shall take but half a Dose, *viz.* half an ounce.

You must observe that those that keep in the Clyster but a little time, ought to continue the taking it much longer, that the frequent repetition may make amends, for the deficiency of every particular one, and by the number perform the cure. Which is to be understood,

stood, as well of those that take the whole dose, as of those that take but part.

You must observe also, that for those that find themselves dozed, as generally most are in Malignant Fevers; you must make use of no Syrup of white Poppies, but endeavour to make 'em hold the Clyster, as long as possible you can without it. On the contrary, you must observe in all Fevers accompanied with a looseness, that you ought never to fail mixing the half ounce of Syrup of white Poppies in the Clyster.

In fine, you must observe that in all complicated Distempers, as defluations upon the Lungs, *Deliriums*, *Plurishes*, all sorts of wounds, and the like, this

this remedy is always given with success, and never fails to take off the Fever, leaving all things in a better condition to be the more easily cured.

There is but one thing which can accompany a Fever, wherein you must deny your self the use of the Bark, and that is, in the extraordinary tensions of the Abdomen.

I have one thing more to give caution of, which is, as there are a great many that cannot keep in a Clyster, so there are a great many that don't give it back again when taken, and so feel themselves inflated.

For such I think it convenient to take a purgative Clyster towards night for two days, which will soon carry off the  
other ;

other ; upon which account it would not be amiss to inform the Patients that these Clysters have nothing of a purging quality, neither are given for that intent ; that they may not be frightened and disturb'd , as a great many are, unless they see a large evacuation of Choler and other humors, as is usual from ordinary Clysters.

As for management of the Diet, I shall prescribe nothing extraordinary. Let the Patient live upon Broths as long as the Fever continues ; after that let him eat sparingly without overcharging his stomach, and avoid every thing that's hard of digestion. During the Fever let the Patient drink Barley Broth, made palatable as he shall think

think fit. Every one knows very well, that the root of Scorzoner with Hartshorn is of great use in Malignant Fevers; that the root of Sorrel, Agrimony, Succory, Dogs Grass are used for refreshment; that Marshmallows, Liquorice, Sebesten, Jujubes, Narbone Honey, are very good pectorals.

When the Fever's gone, I am not for denying a moderate use of Wine to those that desire it; for I take it to be one of the best maxims in Physick, to satisfy the Patient upon all occasions as far as you can.

'Tis according to this maxim, that if I find any at the first beginning of their Fever, unwilling to make use of the Bark, either in Clyster, or by the Mouth,

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I am not against it; so far from it, that I should think 'em very much in the right, to endeavour first by a little Bleeding and Purging to recover their health; which oftentimes has success. For that intent I'll give 'em this excellent Purgative. In half a pint of water boil one ounce of Tamarinds, two drachms of salt Polychreste, one ounce of purified Cassia, one ounce and an half of Manna, a little Cinnamon, and the White of an Egg beaten.

After you have boil'd it altogether seven or eight turns, squeeze into it a little juice of Citron, then let it cool, and strain it through a cloath for use; three hours after you have taken it, drink a good dish of broth.

Those

Those that have a mind to add, or diminish, or alter any thing in this Receipt, may do it if they please; and provided they observe the manner I have set before them, they'll never fail of a very agreeable Medicine.

If there be any likewise that have an inclination to vomiting, and there be a sufficient indication for a vomit, as is in all Fevers where there is a reaching, which by that means goes off, without any other remedy; yet I would willingly give 'em a preparation, which is the best and easiest that can be taken for that purpose.

Take of purified Nitre and crude Antimony each one pound, beat 'em into a very fine Powder

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and scarce it ; put a Crucible upon fresh coals , and when 'tis red hot, throw in this powder by little spoonfuls, and let it make a detonation, leave it in fusion for one half hour ; after that let the fire go out, and the Crucible grow cold, then break it to take out the vitrified matter, and reduce it again into a subtle powder ; then add to it double its weight of Cremor Tartar also pulveriz'd, mix it all together and scarce it ; throw it in by little and little into a sufficient quantity of boiling water, to make a dissolution of the salt this powder contains : filtre the water through Cap-paper, after that evaporate it till no moisture's left, and you'll have a salt, without dispute, the best of all Emeticks. The

The Dose is from eight grains to twelve.

The manner of taking it is to warm a Glass of Wine, and pour a little out into a spoon where you have put the powder, and swallow it down; then put a little more warm Wine into the spoon, and drink down that, and leave none of the powder behind, then drink off the remains of the Glass.

The Patient will have an inclination to vomit a quarter or half an hour after: As soon as he has vomited once, let him drink a large glass of warm water, that it may operate the more easily, and repeat it three or four times during the operation. Three hours after he has taken the powder you may give

him some breath, the remaining part of the day let him live temperately.

It is not the same thing with Cordials, as with Catharticks and Emeticks, for I not only approve of their use in Fevers, if the Patients desire it before the Bark is given ; but I advise in the time of taking their Clysters, that they neglect not the use of 'em ; not that they are absolutely necessary for the cure, but because they are of wonderful efficacy for strengthening and keeping up a good heart, driving off its heaviness, and preventing disorders in the head.

For a Cordial I would have 'em take in intermitting Fevers, one ounce of Cinnamon water, two ounces of Borrage water,

as many of Walnut water, the same quantity of Balm water, two drachms of the confection of Alchermies, one ounce and an half of Syrup of Lemons, or Pomegranate, mix 'em all together, and drop in some drops of Spirit of Sulphur, to give it an agreeable acidity.

It has an extraordinary pleasant taste. Let 'em take one or two spoonfuls every hour.

Those that have a vomiting or looseness with an intermitting Fever, let 'em make use of this for their Cordial; take of Plantain and Knotgrass water each four ounces, Diaphoretick Mineral, and Hartshorn prepar'd each two scruples, Confection of Hyacinth 2 drachms, Syrup of Diacodium, and Syrup of.

of Quinces each one ounce, mix 'em all together, and take of it every hour as before.

In Fevers continual and malignant, I would accordingly advise a Cordial Julep to purify the blood, and resist the malignity, by causing a gentle perspiration; let it be this; take one ounce of Treacle water, two ounces of Scorzoner water, *Cardus Benedictus* and Scabious water the same quantity each, twenty grains of powder of Vipers, two scruples of Bezoard Mineral, half a drachm of Venice Treacle, one drachm of the Confection of Hyacinth, the same quantity of Alchermes, one ounce of the Syrup of Cloves; mix it all together as before.

These.

These sorts of Cordial Juleps cannot fail of good success; those that instead of the powder of Vipers, had rather make use of its Volatile Salt, and Bezoar Stone, if they can get it, may put in ten or twelve grains of each, if the Fever be very malignant.

'Tis thus providing against the troublesome accidents that usually attend the most dangerous and malignant Fevers, and the Bark taken in Clyster, which has nothing more to do but to take off the ferment of the Fever, will do it so easily, that it will be a pleasant surprise to the Patient, and will give satisfaction to the world of its usefulness in Clysters, which we here treat of.

I think by this manner of giving the Bark, I have avoided all the inconveniencies which have hitherto accompanied it in the ordinary method of taking it.

It's plain, the Patients cannot complain of the bitter taste, because they do not take it by the mouth.

It's also evident, there will be no more a weight felt in the stomach, because it is not received there.

As to the heat, it's certain the grosser parts of the Bark, which are the sole cause of it, stay in the body no longer than 'tis just requisite for the natural heat to digest it, and extract the volatile and wholesom parts, the remaining dregs being soon carried off, without taking so long a course

a course as it necessarily must, if taken by the mouth; it must of necessity have a very good effect upon the body, which otherwise would be incommoded with that noxious and uneasy weight which is the cause of those heats so much complained of.

There are only those Patients that are troubled with the Piles, that can suffer any pain in giving back the Clyster, the powder as it passes fretting the part; so I advise 'em to diminish the dose, and put but half an ounce of the powder, or rather no powder at all, but take a strong decoction of the Bark, which will cause no pain at all, and at the same time perform the cure as well; only with this difference,  
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that 'twill cost the more, because you must use a larger quantity of the Bark; which I remark here so much the more willingly, because this advice may be serviceable to all sorts of People, that for what reason so ever, shall think fit rather to make use of a strong decoction than of the Powder it self: tho to speak the truth, except for so important a reason as that of the Piles, I should always give the Bark in substance the preference; I can affirm that within these three years, since I first made the discovery of the manner of giving it, I have made use of it in the cure of above two thousand Patients, of every Age and Sex, who never perceived any in-

convenience, notwithstanding the great number of Clysters they have taken: and some have taken a great many more than others, by reason of the relapses they have had from the extraordinary malignity and stubbornness of their Fevers.

I don't question but that this remedy will find so good a reception, that the more 'tis known to the Physicians the more 'twill be esteem'd by 'em; and I dare say the Patients will own themselves obliged to me, for having first discovered the way to the most convenient, easie, and certain cure, that has been hitherto in practice: for who is not sensible, that abundance of sick have died because they have

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not been able to get down the Bark? And considering there are many that have an invincible antipathy to the taking of other Drugs which would be for their health, this manner of giving by Clyster, what they refuse to take by Mouth, will be of more general use than it appear'd to be at first; and perhaps one day or other some will acknowledge that I have in some measure contributed towards the perfection of Physick. I have had the experience of it in my remedies against a dysentery; having met with many Patients, whose tenderness of constitution has put me to a great deal of trouble, in giving my specifick by Mouth, by reason of the vomiting it causes.

and

and I have happily succeeded by using it in Clyster.

I have also communicated the manner of giving this to M. the first Physician, who did me the honour to approve of it, as well as that of the Bark, and every one knows of what an authority his approbation is.

As to what I said, relating to the quickness of the cure, which is perfectly and much sooner perform'd this way, than by taking the Bark by the Mouth; the reason of it is very plain.

First they give it in a much larger quantity by Clyster, than can be given by Mouth.

In the second place, they give it always in substance, and consequently it must have the better effect.

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Thirdly, Its subtle parts which act only upon the ferment of the Fever, and make its ebullition to cease, get very easily into the mass of Blood by the mouths of those numerous vessels which center in the intestines: even so broths given in Clysters, pass into the blood with the same ease, for the nourishment of the sick; as also we see Tobacco Clysters carry their volatile parts with a wonderful quickness, by means of the Circulation even to the Stomach, and so cause a vomiting.

In fine, experience gives a perfect confirmation of the speediness and certainty of this way of curing; for in all the Fevers, where-ever I made

made use of this remedy, the most obstinate could never hold out beyond two fits. And if it be necessary to produce instances of those that are well known to the world, the sick which were put under my care at *Versails*, by the command of the King, are authentick and undeniable testimonies.

I present you with all their Names, Qualities, Distempers, and their Symptoms.

The Lady Abbess of the Monastery of *Charity*, relapsed into a double tertian continual Fever, with a great pain in her head, as also delirious at the return of the fit.

Mr. *Hurant*, one of the Kings Guards, aged thirty years, taken with a double tertian, ac-

compained with disorders in the head, and intolerable pains in the back; it began with a cold fit, which lasted twelve hours at least, and went off in a great sweat, which weakened him extremely.

Mr. *Gueri*, another of the Kings Guards, forty eight years of age, that had been seiz'd fifteen days before, with a double tertian continual Fever, together with an extreme pain in his head, and very delirious.

Mr. *Varenne*, of the Kings Guards, forty five years old, that lay sick ten days of a double tertian; its mildest Symptoms were an oppression of the lungs, restlessness and great pains of the head.

Mr,

Mr *Cafe*, another of the Kings Guards, aged thirty five years, that had been sick twelve days of a double tertian, and by a defluction upon the lungs in great danger of his life.

One *Langlois*, Groom of the great Stables, seven and twenty years of age, that had a continual Fever for seven days with a paroxysm, nauseousness, vomiting and Phrensie.

One *Chistal*, Postilion to Mr. the Abbot of *la Roche*, twenty years of age, seiz'd with a Tertian five days before; the fit lasted the space of twelve hours, during which time he strained very much to vomit, was all in a fire and very near being delirious.

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One *Jenot*, Under-Gardener in the *Trianon*, aged twenty six years, sick of a double Tertian, continual Fever, without sleep and delirious.

One *Crespin*, an Under-Clerk in the Office at my Lord Duke of *Burgundy's*, eighteen years of age, that had been for six days in a continual Fever, with periodick vomitings, pains at the heart, and fainting fits.

One *Valere*, a *Switzer*, belonging to the Apartments, aged thirty four years, tormented twenty days with a Tertian; the fit lasted twenty four hours: and after that he was taken with excessive vomitings, and an intolerable pain of the head.

One *Saint Germain*, Groom of the great Stables, thirty years of age, that lay sick for twenty six days of a continual Fever, delirious, always tossing and turning.

All these Patients, to whom I have given my remedy out of Charity, by Mr. *Regnault* Master Apothecary at *Paris*, who for that intent was constantly with 'em during their sickness, were cured without any relapse, except two, whose I ever returned, whom I was forc'd to begin again withal.

Also the Son of Mr. *Simon*, the King's Coachman in the little Stables, sixteen years of age, after he had had a double tertian twenty days.

• A *Valet de Chambre* of Mr. *Cantin*, sick of a Tertian.

Mr. *Lapierre*, *Valet de Chambre* to an Officer of the Kings Wardrobe, who had a double Tertian for fifteen days, and all with the same dangerous accidents, as the others we just now spoke of.

'Tis not worth while to produce any more instances: I could easily write a volume of them, but there are so many already, that have cured themselves by this method, since the King has made it publick, that they speak sufficiently for me, without any further enlargement.

From what I have said, it ought not to be concluded, that by the means of this discovery,

covery, I pretend to make a man immortal: but what is evident from it is, that abundance of accidents may be prevented, which otherwise happen in a tedious Fever, and we may easily see the error of bleeding, which not only prolongs the distemper, but oftentimes is the cause of many a Patients Death. Not that I obstinately and without reason am against once or twice bleeding, or thrice upon occasion, where we see a great plethory; neither am I against bleeding in the foot, when we are afraid the Patient will be delirious. I have nothing to say against it, neither can I perceive, that it will hinder the effect of any other remedy, the Physicians shall

shall think sufficiently indicated: but I cannot bear that so great a quantity of blood should be taken away, which is only prescribed by custom, and by which a Patient is exhausted, for a Fever, which may be cured in three or four days at most, without the loss of one drop.

As to what remains, I could wish that the discovery of this manner of giving the Bark, was as kindly and generally received, as it would be of general advantage to the whole world, and I should think myself too well recompenced for the pains I have been at, for so long time before I could arrive to it, and for the continual labour and care I have taken

ken for these three years to examine into it, to be thoroughly convinc'd of those advantages, which appear'd to me at first: If I could communicate the fruits of my labour, without raising the envy and malice of a certain sort of Men, that dishonour the Profession, and deserve not the name of Physicians. But as a man ought not to be discouraged from doing good, by the jealousy and mean spirit of those that approve of nothing, but what they do themselves; so I shall always chearfully employ my self as long as I live, in the search after something that may be profitable to Mankind, either in preserving their Health or curing their distempers. And

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in the mean time, I can so far vouch for the infallibility of what I now present to the world, that I durst say, you'll never fail curing any Fever, continual or intermitting, provided you follow exactly my Method.

There is but one case where the Bark, given after this manner, fails of taking off the Fever; and that is when there's an Imposthume in the body. Therefore you ought to look upon it as a very ill sign, if the Fever cannot be stopt. In any other case besides this you may assure your self of success.

I thought to have finish'd my writing here, and to have added nothing more to it, but I perceiv'd this passion of envy, which

which I have already mention'd; and which I imagin'd might have ended only in denying to these Clysters, an approbation which they stood in no need of. This malice ran so high, that they scrupled not to raise lyes, to take away the reputation of this remedy; Not contented to deprive me of the the advantage of discovering so good a thing, but also endeavouring to rob the publick of what might be useful to it from my discovery; for they spread it abroad, wherever they could gain hearing, that Clysters of the Bark were the cause of Ulcers in some; in others of Imposthumes in the Intestines, in others Fistula's, Abortions to Women with Child, and a

thousand the like Disorders.

To confute so gross a Calumny, I could easily bring Arguments which cannot be answered. As for example, if it be true that the Bark swallowed down in substance, produces no other ill effects than those I have already remarked, how comes it to pass, that when 'tis taken in Clyster there should happen such terrible accidents, when at the same time it does not stay in any of the delicate parts of the Body, as it does when 'tis taken by the mouth.

There's no Physician but what knows, that an Emetick taken by the mouth is a very powerful remedy, and yet at the same time, when treble the  
-110113 2 3 dose

dose of the same Remedy is given in Clyster, it has but a moderate operation ; which plainly proves, that the violence of the remedy is beyond all comparison much less when 'tis given in a Clyster, than when 'tis taken by the Mouth.

Besides, make an Analysis of all the parts of the Bark, you'll find none of it cause the least pain or disturbance in the Intestines.

But I am willing to shew these ignorant Detractors, that I can produce something more convincing and stronger than argument ; I mean matter of fact , examples , experiences both of young Children, and Women with Child ; for if it was true, that these troublesome accidents did arise from the

use of these Clysters, without doubt it would be most severe with little Infants, that are so tender and weak; and if they cause Abortion, the Women big with Child that have taken 'em, have reason to know something of it; and all these persons that I am going to instance, had not recovered their perfect health, as they did, by the use of 'em.

Madamoiselle *du Chatel*, Grand-daughter of Monsieur Mareschal *de Bellefond*, 18 months old, had a Fever, and was perfectly recovered by twelve Clysters.

The Sons of the Marquis of *St. Germain Beaupre*, one eight years of age, seiz'd with a double Tertian and Malignant Fever with Convulsions;

ons; the other twelve years old, that had a double Tertian, whose fit lasted for eighteen hours; each of 'em took twenty five, or thirty Clysters, and both were perfectly cured.

The Son of the Marquis de Novion, three years of age, that had fits of a double Tertian, that held him for fifteen hours, was cured by these Clysters in a very few days.

The Son of Monsieur Nicolai, the first President, 20 months old, taken with a continual Fever, accompanied with a violent Colick, that made him cry out day and night; was also cured in a very little time.

The Son of the Marquis de Lavergne, twelve months old, seiz'd with a very strong

strong double Tertian; together with a continual pain in his belly, and frequent dejections, was cured by twelve Clysters.

The Daughter of Monsieur *de Beloy*, Farmer general, eighteen months old, reduced to the last extremity by a vast number of fits of a double Tertian, took about twenty Clysters, and was perfectly well.

The Son of Mr. *Coipel*, Painter in ordinary to Monsieur, six months old, taken with a Tertian, together with a defluxion upon the lungs, was perfectly recovered by twenty Clysters.

The Daughter of Monsieur *Beinval*, Master of the Horse to Monsieur the Count *d'Anvergne*,  
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three years of age, that had been seiz'd with a double Tertian a month before, whose fits were very tedious, took ten or twelve Clysters, and was perfectly cured.

The Daughter of Madam de Gassien, the Widow of Monsieur de Gassien, Councillor in the Parliament, eight years of age, taken with a continual Fever, with a Paroxysm accompanied with Colick pains and a looseness; took eighteen Clysters and was well.

The Daughter of Monsieur de Logni in Platriere-street, seven years of age, seiz'd with a malignant Fever, with violent Paroxysms every six hours, by the means of fifty Clysters was perfectly cured.

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The Daughter of Monsieur *de Lamet*, Secretary to the King, five years of age, taken with a double Tertian, whose fit lasted eighteen hours, was cured with two and twenty Clysters,

The Son of Monsieur *Colat*, Secretary to the King, three years of age, taken with a continual Fever, was recovered by eight Clysters.

The Son of Monsieur *Bertrand*, Secretary to the King, two years and an half old, taken with a Dysentery and continual Fever, was cured immediately of the Dysentery by my Specifick, and afterwards took sixteen Clysters which took off the Fever. On which 'tis remarkable, that if there were any ill consequence from these

these Clysters, without doubt it would be seen in this case; for there is no person but what must know, that after a Dysentery the intestines are very weak and feeble, and easily subject to any ill impression; I mean in old and strong bodies, and much more in young tender Infants.

The Son of Monsieur *Audiger*, Auditor of the Accounts, a Relation of Mr. *Hermant*, Physician, three years of age reduced to the last extremity, was set upon his Legs again by these Clysters, contrary to the advice, and notwithstanding the opposition of his Kinsman.

The Daughter of Monsieur *Huglas*, in *Bourdonnois-street*, aged seven years, who had been

been very much afflicted, and near death for many days, with a continual Fever and Defluxion upon the Lungs; was cured by this method alone. She took about thirty Clysters.

The Son of Mr. *Michelet*, Bookseller, eight years of age, that had been sick of a double Tertian six weeks, whose fit was very violent and tedious, took eighteen Clysters and was perfectly cured.

The Son of Mr. *Malet*, Mercer, in *Montmartre-street*, four years old, that had been many days afflicted with a continual Fever near death, was cured by sixteen Clysters.

The Daughter of one *Prion*, Coachman to the lately deceased Monsieur *Voisin*, Counsellor of State

State, five years of age, seiz'd with a malignant Fever, delirious, and having at the same time a defluxion upon the Lungs, given over, and upon the point of death, when I was sent for, took forty Clysters, and was perfectly cured.

As to Women with Child, Madam the Countess of *Flamantville*, seven months gone, was seiz'd with a double Tertian continual Fever; who after she had taken the Bark all manner of ways by the Mouth, and the Fever still grew worse, and the Patient despaired of any relief; at last by my order took it in Clyster; which gave her life again, and by that means she went her time out, and was safely brought to Bed.

It is about two Months since, Monsieur *des Forges* the famous Man-Midwife, sent for me to consult about Madam *de Belle-cour*, Wife of Monsieur *de Belle-cour*, Pay-master of the Rents, a Lady of a very nice constitution; she had been sick for six weeks of a Tertian Ague and then a double Tertian; she had taken the Bark a great while by the Mouth, which had brought it to some intermission, but not perfectly cured it. I satisfied Monsieur *des Forges* of the easiness and excellency of the Bark by Clyster, he agreed to make use of it, and the Lady was perfectly cured by its means.

I have given you Instances over and above, for the satisfaction

faction of those whose interest it is, to inform themselves of the manner of giving the Bark in Clyster: should I endeavour to relate the like Cures I have perform'd I should never come to an end without abusing the patience of the Reader. I have only related this small number, because I thought my self obliged to give this proof to the Publick, since they endeavour to deceive the World, by their notorious Lies and scandalous Discourses, unworthy of Men of honour.

All those I have just now mentioned, are persons very well known to the World: any one may be easily satisfied from them, and all must acknowledge the worth and innocence

of a Remedy, which is of such use, that those that detract from it, may be ashamed of their injustice, in stifling a Truth so beneficial to the health of Mankind.

Yet if there are Physicians full of that malicious temper, I can vouch that there are also a great many at *Paris*, that have done me justice, and the honour to approve of these Clysters, by prescribing them to their Patients, and have accordingly found success.

If any one has endeavour'd to make use of these Clysters, and they have not answered expectation, it is without doubt either because they did not understand thoroughly my way of giving them, or else because  
they

they have not observed it. But I boldly defie any Man whatever, Phyfician or not, to bring any one that I have managed after this way of practice within thefe three years, that have had a Fiftula, or any fuch like difafter, which can be imputed to this Remedy. It is an eafie matter to fpeak againft a thing, and fuppofe it to be falfe, but this is not fufficient to gain belief, they ought to prove what they fay.

All the world knows that I have prefcribed thefe Clyfters, to a great many Patients in the utmoft extremity. A great many have recovered, and fome have died, not from any ill effect of the remedy, but becaufe we muft all dye, and when it

F 3

pleafes

Pleases God to take us out of this world, all our endeavours are but vain.

I have already said, that I do not pretend to make a man immortal by this method, neither do I oblige any man to it; I only publish it to discharge my duty, who ever pleases may make use of it. If the Cures it perform'd were not so speedy, and there were a greater formality than the thing requires in the management of it, it would not be of so little repute.

However, if there be any, out of a strong antipathy to the Bark, absolutely refuse to take it either in Clyster or by the Mouth, if they'll do me the honour to come to me for relief,

lief, I'll give 'em remedies which shall be as innocent and effectual as the other.

The poor of all sorts shall be kindly received whenever they come, throughout the whole year, *viz.* in the Summer time, from half an hour after five to half an hour after six; in the Winter from seven a Clock in the morning to eight: I shall take a great deal of care to hear and examine 'em, and will give 'em remedies *gratis*, not only for Fevers and the Dysentery, but for all other Distempers, excepting none; which I thought my self obliged to give notice of, that the foolish modesty of some may be no hinderance to the cure of the Distemper they are ashamed to own. The

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 which shall be as innocent and  
 effectual as the other.  
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 about a Clock in the morning  
 till eight I shall take a great  
 deal of care to hear and examine  
 them, and will give em reme-  
 dies gratis, not only for Fevers  
 and the Dysentery, but for all  
 other Disorders, excepting  
 those which I thought my self  
 oblig'd to give notice of, that  
 the faculty might be inform'd  
 of the same, and I intend to be  
 present at the Disputations, and  
 to own.

THE  
PRIVILEGE  
OF THE  
K I N G.

**L**ouis, by the Grace of  
God, King of France  
and Navarre, to our Beloved  
and Faithful Counsellors,  
Gentlemen of our Courts of  
Parliament, Master of the  
Ordinary,

Ordinary Requests of our Court, Provosts, Bailiffs, Seneschals, their Civil Lieutenants, and all other our Officers to whom it shall belong greeting. Our well beloved Adrien Helvetius Doctor of Physick, has humbly shewn to us, that having discovered the manner of curing Fevers without taking any thing by the mouth, he might present it to us, and receive Orders from us to make it public, and accordingly might have it printed, under the Title of A Method.

thod of curing all sorts of Fevers without taking any thing by the Mouth: Which he being not in a capacity to do without our Letters of Permission and Privilege requisite for it, he has humbly petitioned us, that we would grant him them. For these Reasons, being willing to treat the said Mr. Helvetius kindly, considering the Services he does every day to the Public, and the Cures he has perform'd of most sorts of Fevers by his New Method, as well

well in the Hospital of Versailles, as elsewhere.

We have given him Licence, and by these Presents do give him Licence to print the said Method by such Bookseller or Printer, in such a Volume, Margent, Character, and as often as he shall think fit, during the space of Ten Years next ensuing, to begin from the day the said Method shall be finished at the Press; to sell and distribute it throughout our Kingdom, by such Persons as he shall advise with.

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 ing void & of none effect; the  
 contents of which we command  
 and enjoyn you, that the  
 said Helvetius enjoy with  
 all its rights fully and  
 peaceably, ceasing and cau-  
 sing to cease all troubles  
 and hinderances to the con-  
 trary. Our Will is that in  
 putting at the beginning or  
 end of the said Book the  
 abstract of these Presents,  
 they may be held authentick  
 & duly signified, and that to

the Copies, compared by one of  
 our beloved and faithful Coun-  
 sellors and Secretaries, credit  
 maybe given as to the Original.  
 We command our first Appari-  
 tor or Sergeant upon this Sum-  
 mons to make for the executi-  
 on of these Presents, all signifi-  
 cations, & other acts of justice  
 necessary, without demand-  
 ing any other permission. For  
 so is our Will and Pleasure.  
 Given at Paris the eighth  
 day of November, in the  
 Year of our Lord One Thou-  
 sand Six Hundred Ninety  
 Three, and in the Fifty  
 First

( 65 )

*First Year of our Reign:  
Sign'd by the King in Coun-  
cil.* Boucher.

*Registered in the Book of  
the Company of Booksellers  
and Printers of Paris, the 18th  
of November 1693. Sign'd  
by Audouyn Recorder.*

*The first Impression fi-  
nished the 2d of June.  
1694.*

*This*

) . This Impression was just  
 finish'd, when Monsieur  
*d' Rouviere*, very well  
 known by his personal  
 merit, as well as by his  
 composition of Treacle,  
 the finest now made;  
 transmitted a Letter to me,  
 which was writ to him by  
 the learned Monsieur *Fo-*  
*zet*; which my Friends  
 thought convenient I  
 should give an abstract of  
 here, that may be service-  
 able to the publick, as a  
 testimony; which is so  
 much the more consider-  
 able,

able, because it came from  
a good hand, and was not  
sought after. The ab-  
stract runs thus word for  
word.

the King's  
of the Year of 17-  
chris to Mr. Houvick  

---

the King's

With the Gold of Novemb. 1788.  
*The*

— If you see Mr. Houvick  
Houvick tell him that I  
give him thanks for his  
contribution of the way of cutting  
Peters

*The Abstract of a Letter from Monsieur Fovet, Physician to the King, Intendant of the Waters of Vichi; to Mr. Rouviere the King's Apothecary.*

*Vichi the 30th of Novem. 1693.*

——— *If you see Monsieur Helvetius tell him, that I give him thanks, for his invention of the way of curing Fevers.*

Fevers by giving the Bark  
 in Clyster; for it never fails  
 me, and before the Fever re-  
 turns again I repeat it, or  
 at least cause it to be re-  
 peated, with very great suc-  
 cess. Posterity will be ve-  
 ry much obliged to him.  
 The last cure I perform'd  
 was upon a woman, seventy  
 two years of age, who had  
 a double Quartan with an  
 unquenchable thirst without  
 sleep; she nauseated every  
 thing, and was excessive  
 weak; all this succeeded a  
 continual Fever she had for 6  
 weeks

weeks; in a word, all the Family, with the Patient herself, looks upon this cure as an enchantment. If he publishes any writing concerning it, whatever it costs, pray, Sir, let me have it.

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**FINIS.**

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tas, who served in the French  
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2d edit.

*Proceſſus integri in morbis fere omni-  
bus curandis a D. Tho. Sydenham con-  
scripti, 121.*

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O<sup>ff</sup>.

Dr. Parrow of Contentment, O<sup>ff</sup>.

A

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